Mr. Cleveland is Inducted Into Office.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON

Receives the Gavel of the Senate From Mr. Morton.

DEMOCRATS ARE AGAIN IN POWER.

The Reins of Government Turned Over by the Republicans.

INCIDENTS OF THE BARLIER DAYS.

The Four Leading Features of Inauguration Day.

THE RIDE TO AND FROM THE CAPITOL.

This Time Mr. Cleveland is in Mr. Harrison's Carriage,

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE PARADE.

The Pageant Under the Management of Marshal McMahon,

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE BEGINNING.

But the Sun Comes Out On the Return From the Capitol.

In Spite of the Inclement Weather, the Ceremonies Were Witnessed by the Largest Concourse of People Ever Assembled on a Similar Occasion.

Full Account of All Ceremonies Connected With the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for transfert of the United States and twice elected, was to-day successfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies, and the gathering of a mighty multitude. Had atmospheric conditions freen anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been sixty thousand men and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance and with the accompaniment of a blinding snow storm. But notwithstanding every disadvantage of weather the last occasion was greater than the first. To-day, also, the Governors of eleven great States- New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the North and East, of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States; of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louislana, in the South, and Wisconsin, of the far Westparticipated in the national ceremonies. and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity.

More interesting and significant even than this, perhaps, in the eyes of other nations and the historian, were the manifestations of the marvelous growth of the country in population and power, and the fact that this momentous and majestle change in the Government of 65 -000,000 of people was accomplished according to cut and dried formula, every step of which was planned and publicly announced beforehand, and without notheable disturbance of public interests or the creation of any excitement except that naturally accompanying a great hational passent and the influx of two or three hundred thousand sight-seers into

order of proceeding was almost lie order of proceeding was almost lientically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and it differed very little, ex-cept in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies of eight years ago, ich brought Mr. Cleveland to Washi on the 2d of March, 1880) for the time in his public career. Time, and capacious urn" of death, which time in motion," had ought many changes in the interim,

The most dramatic incident control with Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration was the passage by the House of Representatives, under the skillful management of the bill which ost dramatic incident connected of speaker Randell, of the bill which authorized the placing of General Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of a full general; President Arthur's nomination of the dying here to the position thus created, and the Senate's immediate confirmation of the appointment in organ executive services. Sensie's immediate confirmation of the appointment, in open executive session, then and there held for the first and only time in its history—all this accomplished within a few minutes of the hour when the Forty-eighth Congress and the administration of President Arthur passed out of existence together, and while Vice-President Hendricks was waiting at the dark of office at the hands of Acting Vice-President Edmunds, and barely twenty minutes before Mr. Cleveland commenced reading his inaugural address from the east portice of the Capitol. Grant and Arthur, Hendricks and Randail, the chief actors in this memorable drama, have all since been called away, and Senator Edmunds has retired to private life.

Four years liter, when Mr. Cleveland throng life and turn surrendered the chief executive office of the nation to Benjamin Harrison, conspicuous in the distinguished throng participating in the veremonles in the

Senate chamber were ex-Vice-President Hamilin, General Tecumseh Sherman, James G. Blaine, William Windom and John C. Fremont, each of whom has since passed to his reward.

What changes another four years may bring none may divine, but the experience of the past is eloquent in its suggestiveness of the possibilities of the future.

There are four great leading features of inauguration day: The cosing hours of Congress, into which so much lawmaking and history are frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring President and the President, and Vice-President-elect, with their inflictary escort, from the White House to the Capitol to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession, and review after the ceremonies of inauguration are over, and the inauguration hall at night.

Since blant old John Adams, gripsack in hand review are respectively:

Since blant old John Adams, gripsack in hand, "slid" out of the White House, in the early dawn of March 4, 1801, to avoid extending to his hated rival, Thom-Jeferson, the hospitalities of the executhe uniform courtesy extended every four or eight years by the retiring chief to his successor unless there be excepted the personal misunderstanding which arose between President Andrew Johnson and General Grant in the last days of the former's admissistration which made and General Grant in the last days of the former's administration, which made their intercourse a frigid formality. In this year of grace courtesy between the outgoing and incoming powers has reigned supreme, as witness the banquets given by the Senate, without distinction of party, to Vice-President Morton and Secretary Carlisle; the reception tendered by Vice-President Morton to Vice-President Stevenson, and the marked civilities exchanged between Presidents Harrison and Cleveland.

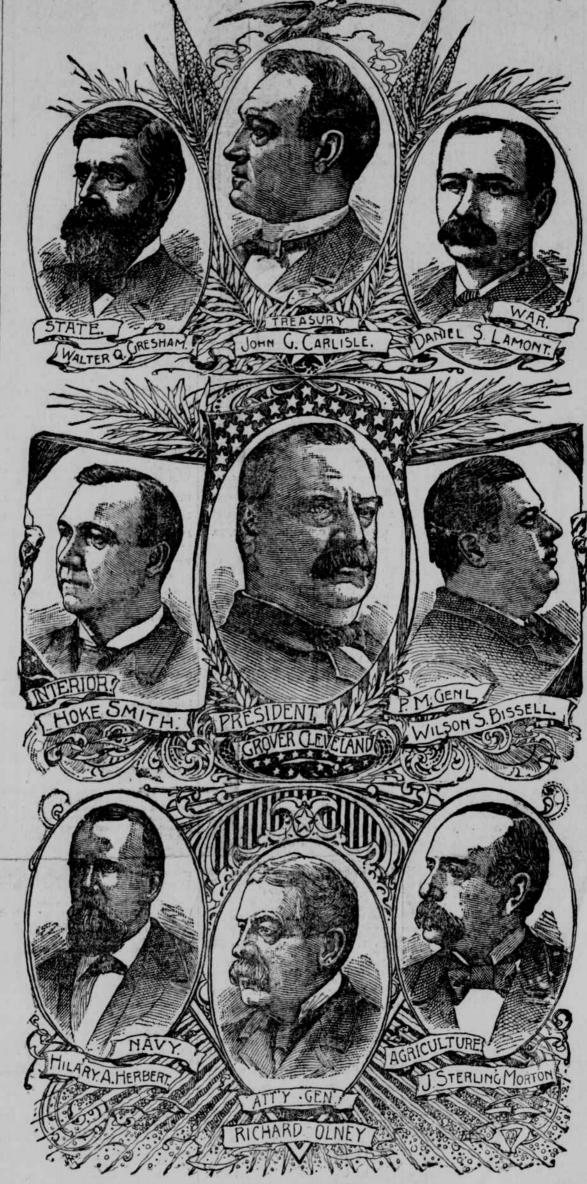
and Cleveland,
"I desire the ideas of President Harrion carried out as to my conveyance to the inaugural ceremonies," wrote Mr. Cleveland. "A very sensible suggestion is attributed to him, and that is, that I ride in his carriage, as he did in mine on the 4th of March, 1889." And so it was. All the ceremonial calls and other little nicities of the day were observed

little nicities of the day were observed between them with a cheerful alacrity indicative of almost cordial friendship.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its broad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. Wednesday and Thursday were almost ideal days of brisk, bracing sunshiny weather, which led to entertainment of hope that "Cleveland weather" had set in before the end of Mr. Harrison's term. These anticipations were not realized, however. Rain on Friday morning, was followed towards evening by a colder rain, which during the night developed into a snow storm, sufficient to once more cover the streets with a thin coating. But an expectant multitude beholding these untoward signs in the morning, recalled the pectant mulitude beholding these un-toward signs in the morning, recalled the fact that on the day of Garfield's in-auguration snow was falling at 9 o'clock, and sunshining and dust blowing soon after the hour of noon. They hoped for similar good fortune to-day, and pro-ceeded with preparations with unabated ardor. Public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 an estimated scatting capacity of 60,000 persons. And every one of them was crowded. Previous experience with the Knights Templar conclave, three years ago, and the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last year, had prepared the city to receive and accommon pared the city to receive and accommodate crowds, but no such vast concourse as this ever before gathered in the Nation's capital The two railroads—the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania—which alone up to the present time have the right of entry into the city, were taxed to their utmost capacity. Thousands of other visitors came in by river and by road. Boating and coaching river and by road. Boating and coaching parties were organized from Maryland. The steamboats anchored in the river afforded sleeping accommodations for their guests, and the coaching parties were able to drive to the suburbs, and there obtained freer and more airy accommodations than in the densely crowded city. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the parade lows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices, and advantage-ous seats on the public stands command-

ous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from \$5.00 up and down. The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity of 1,100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. In the centre was an arch 42 feet high, handsomely draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat of arms of New York (Mr. Cleveland's State); on the extreme left was the coat of arms of Illinois (Vice-President Stevenson's State), and between them were displayed the armortal bearings of the other members of the thirteen original States. the other members of the thirteen origi-nal States. Above each of these insignia was a banner bearing the name of State. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his Cabinet, who sur-rounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic lied for the diplomatic corps, who arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for senators members of the House of Representatives, and especially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the President was assigned to representatives of the press. It had a scatting capacity of 200, and the applications to the press com-mittee numbered a little over 2,000. The mittee numbered a little over 2,000. The vast Treasury building was completely walled in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building, along Pennsylvania avenue, and had a capacity for seating several thousand people. This was an open stand, and was intended to be occupied chiefly by the department employes and their families. But the position most sought after in connection with the Treasury after in connection with the Treasury building was the stand on Fifteenth street, which commanded an unobstructed view of the avenue all the way to the Capitol. On all the little parks and public reserva-On all the little parks and public reserva-tions on the line of march, and on every other available point stands were erected, the largest of all extending the entire length of Lafayette Square, immediately in front of the White House and the President's stand, and seating fully 5,000

Profiting by past experience, and bear-ing in mind the discomfort occasioned by the wretched weather of four years ago, nearly all of the stands were made wind and water-proof, and thus af-ed far more pleasant shelter than before. The finishing touches to ever before. The finishing touches to the decorations were not accomplished until almost the last moment, but mey were effective, though not so varied or artistic as those which New York, under the direction of its committee on taste, displayed on the occasion of its Colum-lian celebration. The prependerance of



ton city. Washington read hIs inaugural in New York, Adams in Philadelphia. Washington's inaugural was 1,200 words in length; his second only 134 John Adams' inaugural was 2,300 words long; Jefferson's, 2,100: Madison's, 1,100 on both occasions; Monroe's 3,300 and 4,400; J. Q. Adams' 2900; Andrew Jackson's first and second each 1,100; Van Buren's employed 3,890 words; and William Henry Harrison, the most voluminous of them all, 8,500. John Tyler, in entering upon the duties of Fresident, after the death of Harrison, addressed his inaugural of 1,600 words to the public, and published it in the newspapers, Congress not being in session. Polk employed nearly 5,000 words; Taylor 1,000; Fillmore simply announced the death of Taylor in a message of 250 words sent into each house of Congress, and deliver-ed no inaugural. Franklin Pierce's address was 3,300 words; Lincoln's on his firts election 3,500, on his second only 550, Johnson took up the reins of Government after Lincoln's death in a brief message of 360 words. Grant's first inaugural was 1,100 words long, his second 1,300. Hayes employed 2,400 words; Garfield 2,900. Aremployed 2,49 words; Garneid 2,500. Arthur followed the custom of other Vice-presidents in succeding to the Presi-dency through death by giving only a very short address of 400 words. Cleve-land's first inaugural, which he com-mitted to memory, was 1,600 words. Ben-jamin Harrison entered office with an inaugural of 4,500 words.

The installation of every President elected as such by the people has been attended by more or less of a civic and military parade, the firing of cannon, and other manifestations of public rejoicing. The story that Jefferson rode unattended to the Capitol and hitched his horse to the fence, is simply one of three contra-dictory accounts of the event, and the one bearing least evidence of authenticity. Contemporary newspaper reports represent him as being escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol by a body of militia and a procession of citizens.

In the matter of weather, the inaugura-tion of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rain. All the other Presidents were farain. All the other Presidents were favored with sunshine; some even with balmy warmth. Thus was the popular idea as to the prevailing inclemency of March weather in Was...a.con does not seen to be borne out by the facts. The exceptions, however, have been of great severity. At Grant's second inauguration some of the troops nearly froze at their posts, and many deaths were directly attributable to the cold drenching rain, which accompanied the late resident's entry into office.

THE PARADE.

The Grandest Display at Any Previous Inauguration.

The parade of to-day was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. General Martin McMahon, of New York, the grand mar-shal, carried out in the organization of the procession the same admirable meth-ods of assembling his forces which made his management of the Columbian parade in New York city last October so successin New York city last October so successful. With military sagacity he recognized the fact that it takes many hours to march forty or lifty thousand men past a given point, even under the most favorable circumstances of broad and well-paved streets, and instead of ordering all the organized bodies to be ready to fall in at one and the same time, he allowed sufficient intervals between the hours of assembling to prevent as far. nours of assembling to prevent as far as possible fatiguing waits, and so arranged the assembling places on contiguous side streets that the men were able to form and drop into line without delay and without crossing the line of march. In all these matters he was ably assisted

In all these matters he was ably assisted by his adjutant-general, Colonel H. C. Corbin, United States army.

The escorting division, composed of artiliery, cavairy and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Fort Monroe, Fort Myer and Fort McHenry, and the marines from the Washington navy-yard, with the admirably drilled National Guard of the District, the High School Cadet regiment, and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the White House trict, the High School Cadet regiment, and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the White House and the War, State and Navy building, and formed in columns of sections of twelve each promptly at 16.29. They marched down the avenue, accompanying the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol, prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled below the Capitol and marched from the Capitol up the avenue after the inauguration ceremonies were over, a distance of fully two miles, to the point of disbandment, Washington Circle, near Twenty-third street.

For more than half the dag the city

Twenty-third street.

For more than half the dag the city looked like a vast military camp, the almost interminable marching bast of regulars and the numerous and well-equipped militia forces of the States being broken in upon only in part by the visiting Governors in their civillan costume, riding past in the order that their States were admitted into the Union, and accompanied by their brilliantly uniformed statis, then, with an intervening interiude of Grand Army and Union Veterans came the civic half of the parade,

fully as numerous and interesting as the military display. the military display.

The civic procession, under the marshalship of Colonel William Dickson, was in six divisions, and aggregated more than 20,000 men and quite a notable dash of lady equestrians. Tammany, with its gorgeous new banners and badges, held the right of line. The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania. Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware held the Third division; Maryland the Fourth; the Fifth was the Western division, and the Sixth was made up of the late arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington and Baltimore brought up the rear.

The organization and order of parade was as follows:

was as follows:

First Grand Division.

General Martin T. McMahon, grand marshal; Colonel W. D. Whipple, A. A. G., U. S. A., chief of staff; Colonel H. C. Cooper, A. A. G., U. S. A., adjutant general; special aids; presidential party in carriages, preceded and followed by a delegation of the New York business men's Cleveland and Stevenson clubs, representing the New York Stock Exchange, Produce and Maritime Exchange, Coffee Exchange, Consolidated and Petroleum Exchange, Wine and Spirits Exchange, Hide and Leather Exchange, Iron and Metal Exchange, Hardware Exchange, West Side Exchange, Custom-House Brokers' Exchange.

First Division. Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, U. S. army, commanding. Staff.

First brigade. U. S. forces. Colonel L. L. Livingston, U. S. army, commanding. Staff.

Major J. K. Corson, surgeon; Captain W. B. Banister, assistant surgeon; Lieu-tenant W. E. Birkhimer, adjutant Third artillery, U. S. army; Lieutenant C. W. quartermaster Third artillery, U. S. army.

Artillery, U. S. army.

Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Bainbridge,
commanding. commanding.
Lieutenant Peyton C. Marsh, acting ad-

jutant. Third artillery battalion.

Third artillery battalion.

Major Joseph G. Ramsay, commanding.
Lieutenant George O. Squire, acting adjutant.

Battery E, Captain J. G. Turnbull.

Battery E, Captain F. W. Hess.

Battery I, First Lieutenant J. M. Califf.

Fort Monroe battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Royal T. Frank, commanding.

First-Lieutenant Edward Davis, adjutant. Assistant-Surgeon, F. P. Reynolds. Battery F, First artillery, Captain J. M. K. Davis. Battery I, Second artillery, Captain W.

P. Vose.

Battery B, Third artillery, Captain J.

Battery M, Third artillery, Captain W.
A. Kobbe.
Battery H, Fourth artillery, Captain J.

P. Story. Battery G, Fifth artillery, Lieutenant W.

Battery G, Fifth artillery, Lieutenant W. P. Duvali.

Battalion of marines.

Major R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., commanding.

First Lieutenant — , adjutant.

Light Battery C, Third artillery, Captain James M. Lancaster.

Squadron U. S. cavairy.

Captain J. M. Bell, Seventh cavairy, commanding.

First-Lieutenant J. W. Benton, Ninth cavairy, adjutant.

Assistant-Surgeon J. L. Phillips.

Troop A, First cavairy, Captain P. S. Bomus.

Bomus.
Troop F. Seventh cavalry, Lieutenant W.
H. Baldwin.
Troop H, Eighth cavalry, Captain S. W.

Troop K, Ninth cavalry, Captain M. B. Hughes Detachment hospital corps, U. S. army, Second brigade.

Second brigade.

District of Columbia National Guard.
Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Mosher, ad-

Lieutenant-Colonei Theodore Mosner, adjutant general.

Engineer Corps, Major Glibert Thompson.
First regiment of infantry.
Colonei Wm. G. Moore, commanding.
First battalion, Major Burton R. Ross.
Second battalion, Major Richard O'Brien.
Third battalion, Major Thos. B. Harrison.
Second Regiment of Infantry.
Colonel Cecil Clay commanding.
Fourth battalion, Major Edward R. Campbell.

Sixth battalion, Major Geo. A. Bartlett.
First separate battalion of infantry, Major
Frederick C. Revells.
High School Cadet Regiment of Infantry.
Colonel L. H. Reichelderfer, commanding.

First battalion, Major F. E. Skinner.
Second battalion, Major C. L. Parker.
Colored High School Company, Captain
L. A. Cornish.
Battery A, light artillery, Captain Helge
G. Forsberg.
Trees A. District cavalry, Captain Here.

Troop A, District cavalry, Captain Har-rison S. Barbour, Ambulance Corps, First-Lieutenant G. F. Lee Cole

Second Separate Company (Cycle), Cap-tain Frank B. Couch. Second Division.
National Guard, of the State of Pennsyl-

vania.
Governor Robert E. Pattison.
Staff.
Brigadicr-General W. W. Greenland, adjutant general; Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Krumbhaar, assistant adjutant general; Colonels Chambers McKibbin, John J. Krumbhaar, assistant adjutant general;
Colonels Chambers McKlbbin, John J.
Rodgers, O. E. McClelland, R. S. Edwards,
L. W. Read, T. J. Hudson, Herman Osthaus; Lieutenant-Colonels H. D. Paxson and G. W. Ryon.

Aids-de-camp.
Lieutenant-Colonels A. J. Drexel, Jr.,
R. H. Wilbur, Jas. Duffy, W. T. Wilson,
A. H. Tyson, Jas. West, J. R. Hunsicker,
A. D. Seely, Savery Bradley, W. C. Conelly and J. M. Siegfried.

Major-General Geo. R. Snowden, commanding.

Staff.

Staff.

Staff.

Lieutenant Colonels George H. North,
M. J. Ellot, T. De Witt Cuyler, R. F.
Cullinan, Austin Curtin, R. S. Huidekoper, C. S. Greene and S. S. Hartranft,
and Majors A. L. Wetherell, Barton Evans
and J. A. G. Campbell, aids-de-camp,
Third brigade.

Brigadier-General John P. S. Gobin, com-manding.

Staff.

Majors M. A. Gherst, J. R. Wright, J. P. Albro, H. P. Moyer, W. O. Coolbaugh, W. H. Egle, J. G. Bobb and Captains A. W. Shultz and E. Y. Seidle, aids-de-camp. Ninth regiment, Colonel M. J. Kock. Eighth regiment, Colonel F. J. Magee. Thirteenth regiment, Colonel E. H. Ripple. Twelfth regiment, Colonel D. B. Case. Patters C. Hight artillary. Captain, John

Fourth regiment, Colonel D. B. Case,
Battery C, light artillery, Captain John
Denithorn.
Governor's troop, Captain F. M. Ott.
Second brigade.
Brigadier-Gereral John A. Wiley, commanding.
Staffs-Majors Charles Miller, F. K.
Patierson, J. J. Miller, A. J. Logan, W. J.
Slirger, J. E. Silliman, Samuel Hazlett
and Captains J. P. Penny and S. W.
Elder, aid-de-camp.

Eigher, aid-de camp.
Tenth regiment, Col. Alex. L. Hawkins.
Fifteenth regiment, Colonel William A.
Kreps.
Eighteenth regiment, Colonel Norman M.

Smith.

Fifth regiment. Colonel Theo. Bruchfield.
Sixteenth regiment, Colonel W. J. Huitings.
Fourteenth regiment, Colonel P. D. Perchment. Battery B, light artillery, Captain A. E.

Hunt.
Sheridan troop, Captain C. S. W. Jones.
First brigade.
Brigadier-General Robert P. Dechert,
commanding. Staff.

Majors T. J. Stewart, Frank G. Swee-ney, Beverly R. Keim, Eugene Town-send, J. W. O'Nelli, Herbert Cox and

send, J. W. O'Nelli, Herbert Cox and Captains Thomas Potter, Jr., and Barciay Warburton, 'alds-de-camp.
Sixth regiment, Colonel John W. Schall, First regiment, Colonel W. P. Bowman. Second regiment, Col. O. C. Bosbyshell. Third regiment, Colonel E. de V. Morrell. State Fencibles, Captain T. T. Brozer. Gray Invincibles, Captain C. A. Hailstock. Naval battallon, Lieut. R. K. Wright. Battery A, light artilley, Captain M. C. Stafford.

Stafford.

Third Division.

General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding.

Staff.

First brigade.

Brigadier-General Stewart Brown, commanding. New Jersey.

Governor George Werts and staff. Company C, Third regiment, N. J. N. G., Captain W. H. De Hart.

Georgia.

Georgia Hussars, Captain Beirne Gordon.

Connecticut. Governor Luzon B. Morris and staff. Massachusetts. Governor William E. Russell and staff.

Maryland.
Governor Frank Brown.
Major-General Hy. Kyd Douglass, adjutant-general.
General staff.
Brigadier-Generals C. P. Paine, Alex.
Brown, William Skipwith Wilmer, L. L.
Jackson.

Jackson.
Colonels and alds-de-camp.
J. C. Legg, C. H. Carter, Sherlock Swann,
J. C. O'Donnell, John Pleasants, S. G.
Armistead, Gerard F. Hopkins, James R.

First regiment of infantry, Colonel L. First regiment of infantry, Colonel L.

A. Wilmer.

Fourth regiment of infantry, Colonel
Willard (Howard.

Fifth regiment of infantry, Colonel W.
W. A. Boykin.

Fifth infantry Veteran Corps, Captain
H. D. Loney.

Baltimore Rifles, Captain G. M. Mathewa.

Monumental City Guards, Captain W. R.

Spencer.

Monumental City Guards, Captain W. R.
Spencer.
Alleghany Guards, Captain Frederick
Burgee.
Second brigade.
Brigadler-General Charles J. Anderson
commanding.
Staff.
South Carolina.
Governor Benjamin R. Tillman and staff.
Palmetto Guards (Second S. C.)
Colonel Wylle Jones.